

# Spartacans Seek To Form Soviet Republic In Duchy Of Bavaria

Rioting Breaks Out Anew in Munich and Situation is Regarded As Serious—Spartacans Masters of All Public Buildings and Transportation Services in City—Take Government Presses.

Copenhagen, Feb. 28.—Rioting broke out anew in Munich on Thursday, according to the correspondent there of the Politiken. Three thousand Spartacan soldiers marched to the parliament buildings in an effort to force the Diet to proclaim a Soviet republic in Bavaria.

Basle, Feb. 28.—Business and professional men in several German towns have been urged to meet the strike of the working classes by going on strike themselves, according to despatches received here from Berlin.

At Merseburg, southeast of Magdeburg, the bourgeoisie have gone on strike. The bourgeoisie committees at Leipzig, Saxony, has issued an appeal to the business men, officials, doctors, druggists and professors to call a general strike as a protest against the strike of the proletariat.

At Brunswick the former premier of the Brunswick government has publicly announced his adherence to communism.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 27.—The situation at Munich is grave, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung which is quoted in a Havas despatch. Spartacan forces not only are masters of all public buildings and the transportation service in the city, but have also seized the presses on which government bank notes are printed. These presses, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says, are kept busy. Foodstuffs are being rationed at Munich, the amounts issued to the bourgeoisie being only half of those given working men.

## Ten Taken For Prevention In Raid Against The I.W.W.

"Prevention," sums up the entire reason, why ten men were arrested in a wholesale roundup by the police of the second precinct, staged on the East Side last night, of persons suspected of being connected in the city with the I. W. W. organization.

The ten men were arraigned in the city court this morning before Judge Frank L. Wilder, charged with a breach of the peace, in order to give the Department of Justice time to investigate their activities in and about Bridgeport, the cases were continued until Monday, March 2. The bond which had been \$500 in each case was reduced to \$50 in each case. All of the men were released.

The raid took place early last night, and the services of 57 police officers were required to make the roundup. Those arrested last night, but only 10 were named, in some way or other, 170 Willard street; Emelin Kostuk, 15 Hallett street; Eleana Sheld, 808 Ogden street; Evan Kavanovich, 600 Putnam street; Kuzman Kleof, 732 Hallett street; Michael Kleof, 840 Ogden street; George Grodzky, 291 Atlantic street; Joseph Masonovich, 394 Atlantic street.

The raid for the purpose of nipping in the bud an attempt to disseminate Bolshevik literature in Bridgeport had been planned for some time by police officials. In some way or other, the matter leaked out and it is stated that a number of suspected persons, in all cases, aliens left the city, and in this manner escaped the police drag net last night. It was estimated that no less than 50 persons were shown for arrest last night, but only 10 were found of whom the police suspected in being implicated.

It is estimated that there are over 100 active members of the I. W. W. in this city. The activities of this small band of disturbers were learned through the work of the Bureau of Arms secret service, Captain Robert Davies, at the head of that

## LUNCHEON FOR AMBASSADOR

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 27.—A large group of senators, deputies and economists, cabinet ministers and members of the Republican committee on commerce, industry and agriculture and of the society for economic studies joined today in giving a luncheon in honor of William Graves Sharp, the retiring American ambassador, at the Republican club. Lucien Prevoost, Senator Maunourand and Captain Andre Tardieu, chairman of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, proposed toasts to Mr. Sharp and made flattering allusions to his prudence and judgment to France during the period just before and during the war. Mr. Sharp, in his reply, paid high tribute to the people of France.

## STOP FINANCING BOLSHIEV PROPAGANDA

Washington, Feb. 28.—Foreign exchange transactions between the United States and Russia have been prohibited by the federal reserve board, and similar action has been taken by the authorities of Great Britain and France. It is understood that one purpose of the step is to stop the financing of Bolshevik propaganda.

## BOSTON TO N. Y. BY AIR

Boston, Feb. 28.—Theodore E. Hodelund, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army air service left here today by airplane for New York to cover an assignment as a news writer there. He planned to make the distance in one flight, following the line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road by way of Providence, New London and New Haven.

## 27TH SAILS ON LEVIATHAN

Army Officials Expect Her to Land About March 5.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The War Department announced today that a part of the 27th (New York National Guard) division had sailed for New York on the Leviathan, February 26. Army embarkation officials said the Leviathan might be expected at New York about March 5.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 28.—The battleships Virginia and Rhode Island docked here today after a tremendous 16-day trip from Brest, and debarked more than two thousand returning soldiers.

Aboard the Virginia were the First French Motor Battalion, the 18th Aero Squadron, the 36th Trench Mortar Battery, eight casual officers and two Y. M. C. A. detachments. The Rhode Island brought the 17th Machine Gun Battalion, the 80th Aero Squadron, Casual Companies, nine casual officers and several Y. M. C. A. units.

The First Trench Mortar Battalion had representatives from 28 states.

## TUMULTY SPEAKS FOR PRESIDENT

Denies Statement Accredited to Wilson Relative to Ireland.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Secretary Tumulty issued a statement at the White House today denying formally on behalf of President Wilson that the President told members of the congressional foreign affairs committee Wednesday night that the Irish question was a matter between Ireland and England, and that Ireland would have no voice in the peace conference at present.

A statement to this effect, made by at least one of the committee members after the White House conference, was characterized as a "deliberate falsehood." Mr. Tumulty refused to discuss what the President did say about the Irish question.

In the last few days the following quotation has appeared in the press under a Washington date line as part of the report of the dinner given by the President at the White House Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, to the members of the committee on foreign relations of the senate and the committee on foreign affairs of the house:

"The President told the committee that the Irish question was a matter between Ireland and England and that Ireland would not have any voice in the Peace Conference at present."

"The President wishes me to say that this statement has no foundation in fact and is a deliberate falsehood."

## GOVT. TROOPS IN HAMBURG

Copenhagen, Feb. 28.—German government troops yesterday occupied the town of Hamburg, in the Ruhr industrial district, after a fight in which a number of Spartacans were killed. The government troops captured 116 prisoners.

## JUGO-SLAVS OUST ITALIANS

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 27.—A telegram from Rome given out by the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, says that on February 26 the Jugo-Slav command at Laibach suddenly announced the expulsion of the whole Italian mission stationed there, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, to regulate movements of trains provisioning Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia.

General Josip Slavkovic, it is said, gave as a reason for his action that as Jugo-Slavia has been recognized by the Allies, Laibach should no longer be considered a part of the former Austro-Hungarian empire. In spite of their protests, all the Italian officials have to leave the city. The telegram continues:

"In the face of such grave offense, the Italian government, which has never recognized Jugo-Slavia, which incidentally has never been recognized by any of the Great Powers, decided to close the frontier, not wishing to have recourse without further delay to military occupation permitted by the armistice. At the same time it has taken the necessary measures to provision Czechoslovakia by routes not passing through Laibach."

## WILL DEVELOP S. A. COMMERCE

New York, Mar. 1.—Demands of American business interests for the development of South American commerce are receiving responsive attention by the United States shipping board, as shown by a recent report indicating that a large percentage of American controlled shipping now is in that trade. Under date of February 25, it is shown that 288 vessels, aggregating more than a million dead weight tons have been allocated to South American service, supplying a considerable amount of shipping controlled by private interests. Of the shipping board fleet in South American trade, 70 vessels, of which 45 are under the American flag, are running to the west coast, and 89 vessels, of which 46 are American flag steamers, are in the east coast trade. Practically all of this service has been provided since the signing of the armistice, and it is being further increased as ships are released from army and navy uses.

The West Indies trade is also receiving considerable attention, the report shows. American flag steamers to the number of 172, and 60 chartered ships with a combined deadweight tonnage of 754,807 are so engaged. Three American ships aggregating 8,780 tons are also in Central American trade.

## "BOSTON" PEASE OF HELL HOUNDS RETURNS TO CITY

Colored Fighter, Discharged From Service, Has Many Decorations.

## WOUNDED IN BATTLE CHAMPAGNE SECTOR

Used to Black Shoes But Turned to Darken Hun's Existence.

Corporal Arthur James Pease, the only Bridgeport boy in the famous 369th Infantry composed largely of the old 15th National Guard of New York, the renowned colored fighting regiment, called the "Hell Hounds" for their great dexterity and persistency during the darkest days of the war, has been mustered out of the service and is back in civilian life.

One of the first in this city to enlist for the cause of the Allies, Corp. Pease was also among the first 100-000 to arrive in France. He wears the star of the first hundred thousand, a wound stripe, the Croix de Guerre, and an embroidered battle-scar on the sleeve of his overcoat on his right arm. The latter gives him the distinction of being one of the veterans of the Snake Hill battle, one of the first drives at the Argonne. He has also been cited for bravery.

Corporal Pease has seen some of the bloodiest fighting of the war, in the Champagne, the Argonne, Alsace-Lorraine and Verdun. On Sept. 26, 1918, he was wounded at the Champagne battle, and was taken to a hospital, but after a speedy recovery was sent back to the front line trenches, where he resumed his fighting.

Bridgeporters will remember the colored corporal as "Boston" Pease, the well known colored bootblack. His father, George Pease, now deceased, was very well known in the city. Corporal Pease left Bridgeport several years ago to make his home in New Rochelle. Today he came up to the Custom House, to visit Collector James L. McGovern, and the times were recalled when Collector McGovern was editor of the old Farmer and Corporal Pease, a bootblack, with a stand outside the Farmer office.

## RUSSIAN ARMY IS POSSIBILITY

Vladivostok, March 1.—Dr. Vachlav Gira, local member of the Czech National Council, has faith in the ability of the Russians to reconstruct an army, provided a stable government can be established in Russia. At the moment, he admits, everything is against such an effort. The soldiers are not properly fed, nor clothed, nor paid. They are kept in barracks with nothing to occupy them. They serve one government today and perhaps another tomorrow, and that demoralizes them.

"The real necessity," said Dr. Gira, "is the suppression of Bolshevik tyranny and the re-establishment of peace throughout Russia. To accomplish this the Allies will have to send troops to Russia, as distinct from Siberia. The division of troops would be more than enough to accomplish their suppression and would absolutely guarantee a state of peace from one end of Russia to the other. The presence of Allied troops alone would have a tremendous effect toward pacifying the country. A popular assembly could be called and a government elected by the will of the whole nation."

"It would not be necessary for the Allies to keep troops in Russia for more than a few months. With an organized government, established by the will of the majority and supported by the armed forces of the country, there could be no armed opposition. I am confident that a sufficient large army could be assembled at once which would be loyal to such a movement and afford it all the force necessary. Within a few months the Allied troops could be removed. Such aid from the Allies would be welcomed by the whole Russian nation and would in a short time bring about the desired end and thereby bring stability and peace to the country for many years to come."

Admiral Kolchak (head of the anti-Russian government at Omsk) has made the mistake of announcing himself dictator. The word is enough to make the average Russian fight. They want no more dictators. If Kolchak were given the aid of the Allies in his present position, he would be a dictator, even though he might be a constitutional assembly, such aid would be misinterpreted by the people as the re-establishment of the monarchy."

The Utah Copper Company announced a reduction in wages of miners and mill men approximating 75 cents a day, effective at once.

"CURLEY" COLES AT THE THROTTLE  
Westfield, Feb. 27.—Engineer "Curley" Coles, covered with grime, arrived here today (Thursday) after what is believed to have been the fastest journey in the world. He came from Bridgeport to Westfield over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. He broke all records by making the journey in one hour and 45 minutes. The nearest previous approach was two hours. Coles, whose home is in Northampton and whose first name is Richard, although he is familiarly known to railroad men as "Curley," traveled in a light engine and fortunately had a clear track nearly all the way. He was in a particular hurry because his engine was needed on the Westfield-Holyoke road since the regular engine was on the "stick list."

## WILL CONTINUE R. R. CONTROL

Wilson Desires to See if Constructive Permanent Program Is Possible.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Director General Hines announced today with the approval of President Wilson that the railroads would not be relinquished from government control until there has been opportunity to see whether a constructive permanent program of legislation was likely to be adopted within a "reasonable time."

The administration's attitude was disclosed in a letter sent by Mr. Hines to Senators Smith and Martin, chairmen respectively of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and Appropriations, and to Representatives Sims and Shelley, chairmen of the House committee on Interstate Commerce and Appropriations.

## WILSON TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY

Will Stop at Philadelphia to See His New Grandchild.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Preparations for President Wilson's return to France were completed today at the White House. He will sail on the transport George Washington Wednesday morning, after speaking Tuesday night on the League of Nations with former President Taft at New York.

The President will leave Washington on a special train Tuesday afternoon after the adjournment of congress and will stop for an hour and a half to see his daughter, Mrs. Sayre, and his new grandson. He will reach New York at 8:30 in the evening, and after speaking will go directly aboard the transport to spend the night.

## MURDERER PAYS PENALTY

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 28.—John Snowden, colored, was hanged at the county jail today for the murder of Lottie May Brandon, in August, 1917. She was the wife of Valentine Brandon, formerly employed at the naval experiment station here.

The jail was heavily guarded by soldiers with machine guns and police from Baltimore to prevent any demonstration or attempts to interfere with the execution. Considerable feeling had been stirred up among negroes owing to failure to obtain a commutation of Snowden's sentence or a reprieve. Governor Harrington held that while the evidence against Snowden was circumstantial, it was absolutely convincing.

## CIVILIANS IN NAVY GRAFT TO BE PROSECUTED

The Department of Justice and the office of United States Attorney Casey, it was learned recently, have taken steps to prosecute civilians implicated in the bribery scandal in the New York Naval District.

Secretary Daniels announced yesterday at Washington that the Department of Justice would be asked by the Navy Department to handle the case of all persons involved in the graft who do not come under naval jurisdiction.

Assistant United States Attorney Ben A. Matthews, it is understood, is in charge of the local investigation. He is already in possession of considerable information on the subject, presented to him through the Department of Justice and Major John P. Muir, special investigator here of Secretary Daniels.

One of the civilians whose activities are being inquired into thoroughly is a Federal official from Kings county. This official, a local political leader, is said to have been the moving spirit in the traffic in discharges and transfers to easy berths at Naval Training Base 6, at Bensonhurst.

Two chief boatswains, Lloyd G. Casey and Frederick A. Jones, of the Bensonhurst station, are under arrest for accepting money to help enlisted men to escape dangerous assignments. Casey, according to Secretary Daniels, received \$3,000, besides valuable presents. The amount Jones received has not been established.

The Kings county official, who rode in a large automobile he owned, was a frequent visitor at the Bensonhurst station, and his ability to obtain berths for young men there was a matter of common knowledge. A note from him, it is alleged, "was also always a sure means of obtaining a profitable job at the Brooklyn Navy Yard."

Former naval officers and enlisted men, who in the investigation being carried on by Major Muir, were found to have bought their way out of the service, are also to be included in the civil prosecution. It was believed at first that these men would be recalled into service, in order to be brought up before courts martial.

Legal difficulties were encountered in carrying out this plan. The released men, it was learned, would resist any attempt to recall them. Secretary Daniels announced that facts enough to implicate civilians had been discovered by Major Muir, but that these were not sufficient to warrant arrests yet. This material is now being turned over to the United States Attorney's office as the basis for the prosecution of the outside participants in the naval graft.

The jewelry factories in Attleboro, Mass., are to be converted into institutions where returned soldiers may obtain employment.

# President Wilson And Taft To Speak Tuesday Night At Metropolitan

Taft Telegraphs Acceptance of Invitation to Appear With Wilson—Emphasizes Desire to Do All In His Power to Make Clear To Country Non-Partisan Character of League.

New York, Feb. 28.—Former President William H. Taft has accepted the invitation to speak here next Tuesday night on the same platform with President Wilson, the League to Enforce Peace announced today. Mr. Taft telegraphed the acceptance from Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Taft in his telegram emphasized his desire to do everything possible to help make clear to the country the non-partisan character of the League of Nations issues.

Abram I. Elkus, chairman of the League to Enforce Peace, who is sharing with the League the Metropolitan to discuss the League of Nations before the people of New York state was followed by a request that Mr. Taft, president of the League to Enforce Peace, speak on the same occasion. The former President will come here from the South, where he is completing part of his nation-wide campaign in the interests of the League of Nations policy.

## POPULAR VOTE WILL ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Washington, March 1.—Dr. Baltazar Brum, inaugurated today president of Uruguay, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, will be the last chief executive of his country elected by Congress. Today the new constitution of Uruguay goes into effect and it provides for the popular election by direct vote of the people of both the President and the National Council of Administration.

President Brum, whose rise in political office in his country has been remarkable, visited the United States last year as the guest of the nation and treated a most favorable impression among officials here by the quickness of his grasp upon the affairs of this country and his sympathy with the ideas which led the United States to take a part in the European war. As Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay he had severed diplomatic relations between his country and Germany and had enunciated the principle that no American rights should be in defense of its own rights. He had also been a member of the League of Nations.

"Do not believe the lying rumors that France no longer needs aid or that American assistance is in any form," he said. "France needs the help of this country now more than ever before."

Mrs. Duryea said it would be as absurd to leave a hybrid civilization as soon as his fever had left, bringing less on his bed, as it would be to leave France now.

"These poor creatures of desolate Northern France who have paid so much more dearly than we over here have for their freedom, are morally dead and spiritually deadened," she continued. "The common necessities of life are far beyond the reach of many, as heaven is to Germans."

"If we desert them now and deny them the help we can so well afford to give in starting them back in life, it need not surprise us if the Bolshevik propaganda take root."

Since the first International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, the committee, immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, until the present 59,957 persons have been added; 29,326 articles distributed; 3,458 boxes sent from America; 196,000 cans of milk distributed; 1,003 refugees clothed; 787 layettes distributed; and 395 hospitals aided.

## GERMAN BABIES RECEIVE NIPPLES

London, Mar. 1 (Correspondence of the Evening Standard).—The action of the Women's International League in sending 500,000 rubber nipples to Germany to save German babies and its efforts to get money to send another half million has been the subject of considerable controversy in the British section of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace.

Shipment of the nipples was suggested by a correspondent in Germany. He quoted the head of a children's hospital to the effect that if something was not done to help German babies, by 1922 there would be no German soldiers fit to fight. Commenting on this statement the Evening Standard says:

"There are crowds of people in this country, who while loving children, want to know if the first and most imperative duty of Great Britain is to raise up a German army for 1923. There are many in the areas upon which German children's fathers dropped bombs killing English children, and still many more in France and Belgium, whose childhood came face to face with these German children's fathers who would tell where the charitable thought of Great Britain as regards Children might first be focused."

After listening to an appeal for funds to purchase the nipples, George Ewarton, (Mrs. Gidding Bright) the author, gave out a statement in which she said that the "child is the one thing that counts, yet I say frankly the appeal left me cold."

"The boys' whose bandages were torn off," she continued, "who had cups of water dashed from their parched lips by German women, were all some British mother's baby once; these wonderful boys in the thoughts of broken-hearted mothers, are always just her baby. I had too much faith in the common sense of my sex to believe they would supply Brits with a million pieces of rubber, but I find my faith was not justified."

The secretary of the league has stated that the league's work at home need not be curtailed in any way to help the German babies.

"We ourselves feel it may mean a great deal more than merely giving nipples to starving babies," she said. "It may create a better feeling which, after all, is the only guarantee of peace afterwards."

More than fifty thousand workers employed by the Ford Motor company are now receiving a minimum wage of \$6 per day.

Railroads are paying women less than men despite the Madison order, is the claim of the Brotherhood of Railway clerks.